

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. HUBBARD, Editor.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

CHIEF JUSTICE, Shawnee county
 L. M. H. Hubbard, Montgomery county
 L. M. H. Hubbard, Montgomery county
 A. J. Felt, Nemaha county
 William Higgins, Shawnee county
 S. G. Stover, Republic county
 L. R. Kellogg, Lyon county
 George W. Wills, Leary county
 C. M. Hovey, Thomas county

For the State Legislature.

SENATE—George L. Douglas,
 3d District—J. E. Hovey.
 HOUSE—George L. Douglas,
 3d District—J. E. Hovey.

County Officers.

Probate Judge—W. T. Beckman,
 County Attorney—W. S. Morgan,
 Clerk District Court—C. H. Tilling,
 Superintendent Public Instruction—J. S. Pence,
 Commissioner First District—R. C. Smith.

COL. HOLLOWELL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. J. R. Hollowell, Republican candidate for congress, will address the voters of the Seventh district at the places and dates following:

Place	Time
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Sept. 26
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Sept. 27
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Sept. 28
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Sept. 29
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Sept. 30
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 1
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 2
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 3
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 4
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 5
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 6
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 7
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 8
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 9
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 10
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 11
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 12
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 13
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 14
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 15
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 16
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 17
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 18
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 19
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 20
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 21
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 22
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 23
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 24
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 25
Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 26
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Wichita	7:30 p. m., Oct. 31

Judge Stass is looked for a big meeting at Newton tonight.

The Kansas papers are not having a happy time of it this fall.

The estate of the late Henry W. Grady of Georgia, amounts to about \$175,000.

Congress proposes to adjourn and the lame lamb season to close next week. What a relief to the people.

Julian Ralph in October's Harper, says that as a rule neither women or men can comprehend the fatigue that seizes a writer or an artist.

There are over 9,000 tons of silver stored in the United States treasury, and the money market is tight. It looks as though something was wrong, doesn't it?

The two great Alliance parties are the Third party prohibitionists and the Farmers' Alliance. They are both allied in the interest of the Democratic party.

The Republican meetings at Medicine Lodge and Wellington this week were immensely successful. Not only was the best of feeling evinced at both meetings but no little enthusiasm.

The Wichita Eagle imagines that Emporia is in a state of great excitement over the resumption of the "We Won't" movement. It is not so.

None are so blind as those who will not see.

Evidently Colorado needs a new constitution; estimating the political situation as regards the colored contingent there by that in Mississippi, which prompted the Democrats to change that state's organic law.

The work of a thorough cleaning up of the streets is in progress under the direction of Street Commissioner Campbell. It is hoped that the street tracking paving will be finished to the depot by Monday or Tuesday.

The Republican county ticket seems absolutely without flaw. The personal characters of the men, no less than their official characters are irreproachable. They are entitled to the vote of every Republican in the county, to be Alliance Republican, a Prohibition Republican or a Resubmission Republican.

The city council of Medicine Lodge has agreed to keep the city marshalship vacant until after the election, and then reappoint Jerry Simpson as captain.

That is divided. The council of Medicine Lodge has about as little use for Jerry as the people of the Big Seventh would have after he had attempted to represent them a term in congress.

The tendency of national, state and municipal legislation of late years in America is to restrict the personal liberty of the citizen rather than to widen it. Of course this tendency comes from the people themselves, or rather from combinations of individuals with the consent of the people. Few people comparatively, stop to enquire into the meaning of this tendency.

The seating of Langston from the Fourth Virginia district by the majority party in congress was as severe a slap at Little Billy Mahone as it was at the Democrats. But for Mahone's opposition to Langston he would have received a majority of at least 2,000 of the votes of his district. Mahone's opposition gave the Democrats a chance to count him out; he finally got there, nevertheless.

Sol Miller says in his speech that Ingalls' Pittsburg speech was purely a political one, the subject partisan politics, and that, therefore, every man of common sense who is not determined not to see, knows that his references were to the Democratic party, politically, and not to the private character of any good man who might happen to be a Democrat. Sol is right in this, as he is occasionally, if not often, right touching other common sense propositions, provided they do not in some way have some connection with the editors of the Kansas City Gazette and Wichita Eagle; then he gets away off.

THE BUTTERWORTH BILL AND ITS CRITICS.

The latest claim advanced for the speculators of New York and Chicago by the Brooklyn Standard Union is that the recent advance of prices in wheat and corn is due to their efforts to buy, in anticipation of a shortage, which is not yet an accomplished fact.

The same paper declares that "the very speculations the farmers are grumbling about help them to a speedy market at high figures and turns over to them certified checks." This reads well by itself but when put along side other well known facts does not impress one so much.

Four hundred million bushels of wheat represents the wheat crop of this country worth, as the price ranges, from three hundred and forty millions to four hundred millions of dollars.

From speculation in this, as well as in other classes of produce, immense fortunes are made and in the different great cities of the country is supported a class who make their living solely by dealing therein.

Does any one seriously believe that through any system of deals, the crop can be yearly made to sell for more than it is worth? It is not reasonable to suppose that if it is forced up beyond its value for awhile, it must sink again below its value, so that in the end with all its variations, the purchasers pay for it just what its true value is as compared with what they can obtain elsewhere? Meanwhile, as a great deal of money is made by these deals, the question that naturally suggests itself is who contributes that, the purchasers or the producers?

The money comes from somewhere, and the theory of the opponents of the Butterworth bill is that, through the manipulations of the speculators, the purchasers are forced to pay a higher price for the produce than they would pay in the aggregate if there was no speculation in the produce; in other words, that they stand between the producers and consumers and prevent the former from being forced by the latter; but in so doing the speculators force the consumers to pay a higher price for the produce than it is worth, the speculators and not the producers must reap almost the entire benefit therefrom; for, while the products remain from year to year in about the same pecuniary condition, although the number of consumers constantly increases, the speculators draw to themselves such a share of the profits that a continually accelerated movement is extracted thereby to the city from the country, through the hope which is thereby excited that this wealth can be acquired much more easily in cities than in the country. While this movement from country to the city, then, adds occasionally some shrewd, clear-headed men to the successful men of the day, it also adds continually to the hosts of paupers, who crowd the great cities and contribute to their wonderfully rapid growth.

It is the recognition of these facts that has dictated the Butterworth bill, and no amount of sneers can prevent attention from being directed to the thorough investigation of this matter, nor any amount of sophistry prevent the passage of legislation to correct the evils arising from this unhealthy condition.

If Dairyman Otis is elected to congress, it is said one of the first measures he will introduce is a bill to establish government warehouses for the storage of buttermilk.

If he should make the measure cover dairy products—butter and cheese—there would be as much reason for it as for the subsidy scheme for farm products.

Indictments against nineteen census enumerators of St. Paul and Minneapolis for padding their returns have been brought in by the United States grand jury. It is, perhaps, superfluous to remark that none of the New York enumerators will be caught in any such scrape as that. The Star says they did not do any padding, and that is what's the matter with the metropolitan.

Congressman Frank says he does not favor making the executive part of the machinery in the operation of the reciprocity scheme. In his opinion, and it is a sound one, the laws of trade and commerce should be definite and fixed—no action City Union.

If Mr. Frank desires to have his hand in the matter he should hurry up the matter of fixing and have it done by the present congress. His constituents have already provided a substitute for him in the next congress.

Ex-Attorney General Bradford who gained an office by abusing St. John as a crank prohibitionist and who has been up in Nebraska telling that people what a great success he afterwards became in Kansas by adopting St. John's principles and methods, was set down upon, hard, by the Grand Island people who live in sight of Kansas and who know more of the state than Bradford could tell them in a month.

Chinese Highlanders in this country are carrying things to an extreme when they advertise openly, offering cash for the head of one of their offending members. A Pennsylvania Chinaman whose life was thus sought has had the blood-thirsty advertiser arrested. On general principles we hold that it pays to advertise. Perhaps, however, the Chinaman who wants his brother's head may find that there are exceptions to that rule.

A scientist declares that it will not be many years before 100 or 150 miles an hour will be the normal speed of traveling on railroads. Electricity as a motive power and improved machinery will bring about this wonderful advance. The boon is not promised to this generation, and we who live now will have to struggle along at the rate of 150 miles in twenty-four hours. With all our boasted smartness and financial swiftness we know but little and are moving at a snail's pace as compared with the future will disclose.

According to the Globe-Democrat Chauncey I. Filley is the Billy Mahone of Missouri. The G.-D. attributes the defeat of Representative Frank for a re-nomination for congress from the Ninth district to the machinations of Filley and his supporters, and not to any dissatisfaction on the part of the party with Mr. Frank. In view of this the G.-D. declares that the Republicans of the district are not, and by any sort of party obligations to support Prosser, Filley's candidate, who was nominated. Perhaps it

Senator Ingalls had his mind's eye on Missouri when he vouchsafed the declaration that "the purification of politics is an iridescent dream."

Abilene Reflector: "We know we must either rule the south or leave it."—Senator Hemphill of South Carolina. The Reflector ought to be a little more careful in giving credit. There is no such person as Senator Hemphill, of South Carolina. The only man of note in the south of that name is the publisher of The Atlanta Constitution. If a South Carolina senator used the expression he used it was probably Hampton. The chances are that neither Hampton nor Hemphill would demur at being credited with the declaration quoted, but neither would feel called upon to acknowledge or deny, whatever the effect might have upon its author.

The Troy Chief and Topeka Capital usually agree to a dot as touching questions of party and policy, but they don't flop together on the question of prohibition as related to the present campaign. The Capital insists on making that the issue, while the Chief disposes of it after this brief fashion:

"Would it not be well for Republican campaign speakers to devote less attention to prohibition, and more to Republicanism? Prohibition is a fixed fact and cannot be altered. Many persons who were originally opposed to it, have become reconciled and satisfied, and there is no danger of its repeal. Then, why tire the people out by dinning it into their ears in every speech? It becomes tiresome, and keeps open a question that is regarded as settled. Give us more Republican doctrine on the issues of the day."

A few of the shipments of cattle from this point lately call attention to the fact that Old Mexico is waking up, and energetic traders are taking advantage of her need of new and improved animals as well as articles. A car load of milk cows were purchased near this city and shipped yesterday direct to the City of Mexico. Two car loads have already been sent to the Mexican frontier from Emporia. The indications are that the cattle business here is going to be a good and paying business. Long country trails lead to the best western market, and the east is far enough north for the rearing of as fine cattle as that market can demand.—Emporia Republican.

The only thing in the way of Kansas realizing the greatest amount of direct benefit possible from this Mexican trade is a reciprocal arrangement whereby that country might find an open market here for such of its products as we want and for which there is a ready demand. In other words, the inauguration of trade reciprocity with Mexico would give Kansas the first call on much of the trade both ways.

The Wichita jail, according to The Kansas City Times, has twice as many occupants as any other Kansas jail. This is no surprise. There is less prohibition in Wichita than in any other Kansas town. Saloons, casinos and other popular resorts go hand in hand.—Emporia Republican.

The foregoing simply shows with what avidity fanatics and cranks jump to conclusions, without regard to reason or facts, when they hope to score a point. Wichita is accustomed to such slurs and false statements as that quoted and we only notice this to correct a misapprehension extant as to the occupants of the Sedgewick county jail. The prison registers show fifty-six persons incarcerated there, but of this number only ten are chargeable to Sedgewick county. More than half of the number are United States prisoners, and these are mostly from the territory. The balance—about a dozen—are from other counties, sent here for safe keeping. The Republican's reference to prohibition, saloons, etc., in Wichita, is a pure gratuity and applies here with as little force as to its own town or to another town in the state.

KANSAS COMPLIMENTED.

The stock in trade of the Kansas City Times is mainly matter in reference to Kansas, an ordinarily the more compromising the greater relish that paper manifests for it. Occasionally, however, The Times has a lucid interval, so to speak, during one of which it stepped up to the higher plane of truth and paid Kansas and its citizens this very handsome and highly appreciated compliment:

A banker said recently that more money is lent in Kansas on personal security—by which he meant on the character of men with little or no tangible property—than in any other state, and that in almost all cases payment is made. This is one of the highest tributes ever earned by the people of a community, large or small. A state whose industrial population can derive money on personal character must take high rank. To preserve a reputation for prompt payment under such circumstances requires incessant energy, indomitable pluck and a high degree of integrity. People who lie down and moon at the first set back can not in the long run, can not get the money and could not use the capital productively so as to repay it if it were advanced.

Kansas possesses qualities of quick recuperation in rich, easily tilled soil and an extensive transportation system. But no advantage can be derived from other sources could give the habit of protecting commercial reputation. The habit is part of the sturdy character of the people who have settled the prairies of the sunflower state. Its bankers have learned that it was trust, those productively engaged, bankers are slow to lend, but less so usually, and the fact is laudatory of the intelligence of the lenders as well as of the high average of personal character among the general population. The reputation is capital, because it commands respect and power of the state. Kansas has its occasional trouble like other comparatively new countries, and it may make mistakes, but pluck and financial honor combined will take over far worse misfortunes than ever have come or are likely to come.

Where is the East?

It makes great difference where you live in the United States as to how you will designate a person as living in the east or in the west. I was talking with Mr. Dunham, of Chicago, yesterday, when I mentioned that I regarded Chicago as the greatest of western cities. "Western?" he ejaculated: "western? Why, Chicago is the heart of the continent. We sent the term western westward from Chicago a long time ago." On the balcony of the Mahone House at Maniton Springs, just under Pike's Peak, in the Rocky mountains, a few days ago, I overheard two young ladies talking about a gentleman to whom they had been introduced. Said one of them: "I believe he is from the east, is he not?" Said the other: "Yes, he is from Michigan."

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

Kansas has any number of corn palaces. They are bins full of last year's corn.

The support for Colonel Phillips in the Fifth district has so far been mostly confined to obituaries of John Anderson.

It is an instance of the incongruities in the English language that the word "cease" should bear any similarity to "lease."

Benjamin Harrison will be at the old Idylls' reunion at Topeka next month. Mr. Harrison is at present president of the United States.

You can find lots of Democrats who accuse Ingalls of foul language, but there are very few who will charge him up with a chicken-heart.

Dan Anthony is running the state Republican ticket in among his short funny paragraphs. Of course the candidates will regard it as a joke.

Jerry Simpson and his followers must concede now that the Republican candidate for congress is not one of a "Prince Hal," but also a "Jim Dandy."

Something seems to be the matter with Senator Ingalls' Greek. He will deliver ten speeches in Kansas this fall, and yet he says the declaration has no place in politics.

The same paper that called Web Wilder's address on "Best Books" drive, has also made the discovery that the tune of McGinty was stolen from one of Watts' first hymns.

When Tully Scott was nominated for congress by half the Democrats of the Sixth district, the other half exclaimed, "Great Scott." Still the nomination was an unambiguous affair.

J. B. Chapman, the editor of the Fort Scott Tribune, who is running for congress in the Second district on the Democratic ticket, must be an exemplification of the "boy is father of the man" in a proper name.

Several papers are boasting that Kansas Republicans never drop their "H's," and cite Humphrey, Higgins, Horton and Hovey as examples. From this we can easily discern to whom the "Hides of November" will belong this fall.

"If Trotter" is to be sung at Topeka one night this week by the special request of Governor Humphrey, Bill Higgins and Mr. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy is the accepted almost as a matter of course by a large number of people, and for which women are largely to blame because they do not demand of men that high order of morality which men demand of women. Women cannot afford to be frivolous; yet, that many of them are as light as thistle-down, is only too true. And at woman's door lie half the sins of the world. It is her duty to refine, to cultivate, to uplift, be pure and teach it, be it. Help to bring out all the good and put down the harmful. Any woman can have influence, more or less, for the better. A beautiful woman's presence can never be hurtful if she be a good woman. And she has a right to be as attractive as she can. And it is a libel on the mass of women when Tolstoi accuses them of self-adornment for ignoble purposes, and for the reasons he gives in regard to motherhood. Yet women cannot resent it as they would like to, because the shallowness and selfishness of some women regarding the gravest duties is very plain to the world.

Ignorance is a crime, when one reflects that the social and conjugal relations will be improved only when ignorance is done away with. The devaluation of marriage is one of the tragic consequences of ignorance. We cannot disguise the fact that marriages are largely founded upon physical attraction. And that with more people than we wish to admit, the marriage contract is a chain binding two people together, who have no mental or spiritual adaptation for each other whatever; and there never was any tie save one of physical attraction. We call it incompatibility and they get a divorce after being wedded for each.

When mothers teach their sons and daughters to look for something more than the outer appearance, marriage will cease to be so much of a failure, and the divorces will have ceased.

Every human being strives consciously or unconsciously to be the owner of well being, and show people where the error is, and the wrong is half righted, Tolstoi has been trying to show humanity where some of the cause for evil, wrong, and unhappiness lies. And that within ourselves lies the impediment to reaching our highest ideals.

Over six million pieces of mail matter are sent annually to the dead letter office by reason of incorrect, illegible, or deficient address, insufficient postage, incense inclosing, whereby matter mailed becomes separated from the envelope or wrapper, or the failure to be called for or delivered to the person addressed. This is a daily average of over twenty thousand pieces.

Packages and parcels are recorded, and when they do not disclose the name and address of the owner are filed; if not called for or claimed within two years they are disposed of at public auction and the proceeds covered into the United States treasury.

A large proportion of the packages and parcels sent to the dead letter office fail to be restored to the owners because of the absence of the wrappers or inclosures of anything to indicate ownership thereof.

Of the unclaimed and undelivered mail matter received at the dead letter office during the past fiscal year, four hundred and fifty-one thousand were misdirected, or only partially addressed—that is, not addressed to a post-office, or addressed to a post-office without the state being given, or addressed to a post-office in the state named, etc.—while twenty-four thousand were entirely blank, bearing no address whatever. Among the latter were frequently found the correspondence of business men, and a large portion contained inclosures of money, drafts, checks, etc.

Ninety-eight thousand were letters to domestic addresses, "held for postage," together with letters, etc., addressed to Canada and Mexico, matter to these countries being unmailable except upon toll, or addressed to a post-office without the state being given, or addressed to a post-office in the state named, etc.—while twenty-four thousand were entirely blank, bearing no address whatever. Among the latter were frequently found the correspondence of business men, and a large portion contained inclosures of money, drafts, checks, etc.

Four thousand had inclosures of postal notes in small sums under \$5, aggregating \$5,300.

Twenty-seven thousand were found to contain drafts, checks, notes, commercial paper, etc., in the sum of \$1,471,871, while 48,000 contained paid and canceled obligations, receipts evidencing payments of money, deed, mortgages, general miscellaneous papers, etc., etc.

Fifty-four hundred and forty-one thousand were letters and forty-one thousand parcels of printed matter, samples, etc., which had been mailed in foreign countries to post-offices within the United States and failing of delivery were sent to the dead letter office, and thence returned to the postal administrations of their respective countries of origin, unopened.

Two hundred and five thousand were letters, and forty-seven thousand were parcels, books, samples of merchandise, etc.

Misdirection, incorrect, illegible and deficient addresses are given, as leading causes which occasion the failure of mail matter to reach its proper destination, and affect alike that which is so addressed to either city, town or village.

Where mail matter is addressed to cities or free delivery office the street or house number, or post-office box number of the person addressed are important, and should always be given it is possible to do so.

Where this can not be done the business or employment of the person addressed, if stated, will often secure delivery.

the sender directly—without additional charge, and with the reason of non-delivery indorsed thereon.

In mailing packages addressed to foreign countries, care should be taken to ascertain whether they are prohibited from transmission to the country of destination, or can only be forwarded when the postage is fully prepaid at foreign letter rates—five cents per half ounce.

All valuable matter to be sent by mail should be registered. It will thus receive such protection as it is not always possible to give to matter sent in the ordinary mails. Money should be sent by money order or registered letter.

THE KREUZER SONATA.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

It is generally conceded, I believe, that the Kreuzer Sonata owes its popularity not to its author, its publisher nor even the contents of the book, but to Mr. John Wannamaker.

When the post-office authorities delayed it unfit to pass through the mails people hastened to have it sent by express, for have it they would. They were anxious to know what this man who is called the "Russian prophet," and the "Second Christ," had written that could be called obscene. The book is a caricature of humanity and the world rises up in an indignant protest, not because the book is all untrue, but simply because it is a good picture exaggerated. The truth of the book is its best quality. Because people try to find out how much of this revolting picture is true, it will start a line of thought that will result in a benefit to humanity. The utter lack of refinement makes the book repulsive. I think no one could find any pleasure in reading it. It contains none of the honor of serious description, which is found in the pernicious books of Zola and Ouida. I do not think the book could have a degrading influence. Perhaps showing up sensuality so grossly will do more good than if it were decently expressed.

He has carried his truth so far it is a fallacy. Yet we must admit that the brutal things which he says are the truth, though somewhat distorted. Truth, stripped of all its rose-colored illusions—still the truth. We know that some of the most infamous conventionalities are accepted almost as a matter of course by a large number of people, and for which women are largely to blame because they do not demand of men that high order of morality which men demand of women. Women cannot afford to be frivolous; yet, that many of them are as light as thistle-down, is only too true. And at woman's door lie half the sins of the world. It is her duty to refine, to cultivate, to uplift, be pure and teach it, be it. Help to bring out all the good and put down the harmful. Any woman can have influence, more or less, for the better. A beautiful woman's presence can never be hurtful if she be a good woman. And she has a right to be as attractive as she can. And it is a libel on the mass of women when Tolstoi accuses them of self-adornment for ignoble purposes, and for the reasons he gives in regard to motherhood. Yet women cannot resent it as they would like to, because the shallowness and selfishness of some women regarding the gravest duties is very plain to the world.

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Where this can not be done the business or employment of the person addressed, if stated, will often secure delivery.

The name and address of the sender, either printed or written, should be placed upon the upper left hand corner of all matter mailed. This will secure its immediate return to the sender from the mailing office for correction if improperly addressed, insufficiently paid, or otherwise defective.

Letters and all other matter mailed, so marked with the name and address of the sender, that should fail to be called for or delivered to the person addressed, and upon which full letter rates of postage have been paid are not sent to the dead letter office, but are returnable to

CARPETS AND CURTAINS

MUST GO AT ONCE.

Upholstering Must Go. The Whole Department Must be Closed Out.

We have made prices to sell them. Cheap price, cost and less than cost. Now is the opportunity.

White: House: of: Innes: &: Ross

The